



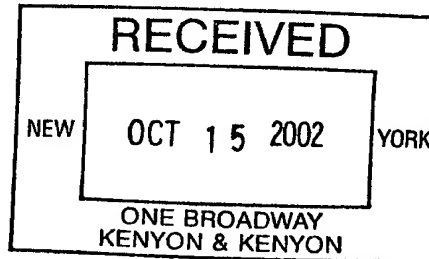
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/537,086	03/29/2000	David N. Feldman	2509/60	7336

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EXAMINER	
SHERR, CRISTINA O	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

3621

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/537,086

Applicant(s)

FELDMAN ET AL.

Examiner

Cristina O Sherr

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-97 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-97 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other:

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 97 were examined.

Specification

2. The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 – 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).
5. Robert discloses a method for controlling the use of a data object using encrypted network address information, comprising the steps of:
receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a server;
playing the contents of said data object; decrypting said encrypted network address information; determining whether said decrypted network address information corresponds to a network address of said server; and
if said correspondence does not exist, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes a domain name (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes a directory name (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein the encrypted network address information also includes license information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein the license information includes an expiration date (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

6. Robert does not, however, disclose the method of claim 1, above, further comprising the steps of: storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a remote network location (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said logging information includes information about the individual who requested the data object (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

7. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

8. Claims 15 – 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

9. Robert discloses a method for controlling the playing of content using encrypted network address information, comprising the steps of:
receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a first server; playing the contents of said data object;
decrypting said encrypted network address information; receiving a plurality of network addresses from a second server corresponding to said decrypted network address information; searching said plurality of network addresses for a network address of said first server; and if said search fails, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);
further comprising the steps of: storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a third server (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46).

10. Robert does not, however disclose the method of claim 15, above wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said logging information includes information about the individual who requested the data object (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein the encrypted network address information also includes license information (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein the license information includes an expiration date (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

11. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

12. Claims 27 - 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

13. Robert discloses a method for controlling the playing of content using encrypted network address information, comprising the steps of:
receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a server;
playing the contents of said data object; decrypting said encrypted network address information; searching a plurality of network addresses for a network address corresponding to said decrypted network address information; and if said search succeeds, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

14. Robert does not, however disclose the method of claim 27, above, wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

15. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

16. Claims 24 - 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

17. Robert discloses a method for calculating license fees for client software based on the network address of the content provider, comprising the steps of receiving a plurality of records from a plurality of software clients wherein each record includes a network address; determining the number of records of said plurality of records that include a particular network address; and calculating a license fee for said particular network address based on said number of records (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

further comprising the step of selecting said particular network address from the plurality of network addresses included in said plurality of records (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

further comprising the step of repeating said determining and said calculating steps until a license fee has been calculated for each unique network address that is included in said plurality of records (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

18. Robert does not, however disclose the method of claim 36, above, wherein if said number of records that include said particular network address is less than a predesignated value, then the license fee is set to zero (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein if said number of records that include said particular network address is less than a predesignated value, then the license fee is set to zero (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

19. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

20. Claims 39 - 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

21. Robert discloses a system for calculating software licensing fees, comprising a plurality of software clients; a plurality of content servers; and a billing server, wherein each of said plurality of software clients downloads and plays content from said plurality of content servers, logs information about the content played, and sends said logged information to said billing server; and said billing server uses the logged information received from said plurality of software clients to calculate the number of times that content from each content server was played and uses said number of times to calculate a license fee to be charged to the entity that operates the content server (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said logged information includes a network address for the content server from which the content was downloaded (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said logged information includes information about the user of the client software (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said client software verifies that the content server from which the content has been downloaded has agreed to a set of licensing terms (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

22. Robert does not, however, disclose the system of claim 42, above, wherein a public key encryption scheme is used by said client software to perform the verification (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

23. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

24. Claims 44 - 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

25. Robert discloses a method for controlling the playing of content using encrypted network address information, comprising the steps of:
receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a server;
decrypting said encrypted network address information;
determining whether said decrypted network address information corresponds to a network address of said server; and if said correspondence does exist, playing the contents of said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
further comprising the step of if said correspondence does not exist, playing the contents of said data object in a diminished capacity (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
further comprising the step of if said correspondence does not exist, playing the contents of said data object with diminished quality (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
further comprising the step of if said correspondence does not exist, playing the contents of said data object with diminished functionality (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
further comprising the steps of: storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a second server (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

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wherein said logging information includes information about the individual who requested the data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

further comprising the steps of: storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a second server (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said logging information includes information about the individual who requested the data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

26. Robert does not, however, disclose the method of claim 45, above, wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

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27. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

28. Claims 60 - 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

29. Robert discloses an article of manufacture comprising a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions adapted to be executed by a processor, the instructions which, when executed, define a series of steps to be used to control the playing of the contents of a data object, said steps comprising: receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a server; decrypting said encrypted network address information;

determining whether said decrypted network address information corresponds to a network address of said server; and if said correspondence exists, playing the contents of said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

further comprising the step of if said correspondence does not exist, playing the contents of said data object with diminished quality (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

further comprising the step of if said correspondence does not exist, playing the contents of said data object with diminished functionality (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said series of steps further comprise the steps of storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a second server (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

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wherein said logging information includes information about the user of the article of manufacture (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);

30. Robert does not, however disclose the article of manufacture of claim 60, above, wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein the encrypted network address information also includes license information (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein the license information includes an expiration date (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36): Misra, however, does, as noted above.

31. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

32. Claims 74 - 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

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33. Robert discloses an article of manufacture comprising a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions adapted to be executed by a processor, the instructions which, when executed, define a series of steps to be used to control the playing of the contents of a data object, said steps comprising: receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a server; playing the contents of said data object; decrypting said encrypted network address information; searching a plurality of network addresses for a network address corresponding to said decrypted network address information; and if said search succeeds, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46); wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

34. Robert does not, however, disclose the article of manufacture of claim 74, above, wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

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35. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

36. Claims 81 - 87 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

37. Robert discloses an article of manufacture comprising a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions adapted to be executed by a processor, the instructions which, when executed, define a series of steps to be used to control the playing of the contents of a data object, said steps comprising: receiving a data object and encrypted network address information from a first server; playing the contents of said data object;

decrypting said encrypted network address information; receiving a plurality of network addresses from a second server corresponding to said decrypted network address information; searching said plurality of network addresses for a network address of said first server; and

if said search fails, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs the public key of a public/private key pair to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said decrypting step employs a digital signature scheme to decrypt said encrypted network address information (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46);
wherein said encrypted network address information is included in said data object (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

38. Robert does not, however, disclose the article of manufacture of claim 81, above, wherein said encrypted network address information is included in a world wide web page residing on said server (Misra Col. 2 ln 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

39. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

40. Claims 88 - 89 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

41. Robert discloses an article of manufacture comprising a computer-readable medium having stored thereon instructions adapted to be executed by a processor, the instructions which, when executed, define a series of steps to be used to calculate license fees for client software based on the network address of the content provider, said steps comprising: receiving a plurality of records from a plurality of software clients wherein each record includes a network address; determining the number of records of said plurality of records that include a particular network address; and calculating a license fee for said particular network address based on said number of records (Col. 3 ln 41 – col 5 ln 46).

42. Robert does not, however, disclose the article of manufacture of claim 88, above, wherein said series of steps further comprise the steps of:

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selecting said particular network address from the plurality of network addresses included in said plurality of records; and repeating said determining and said calculating steps until a license fee has been calculated for each unique network address that is included in said plurality of records (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

43. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

44. Claims 90 - 97 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Robert et al (US 4,937,863) in view of Misra et al (US 6,189,146B1).

45. Robert discloses a method for controlling the use of a data object using network address information, comprising the steps of receiving a data object and network address information from a server; playing the contents of said data object; sending a message to a verification server containing said network address information; receiving a response from said verification server; and if said response is negative, ceasing to play the contents of said data object (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information is a Uniform Resource Locator (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information includes a domain name (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information includes a directory name (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46);

wherein said network address information includes an Internet Protocol address (Col. 3 In 41 – col 5 In 46).

46. Robert does not, however, disclose the method of claim 90, above, further comprising the steps of: storing logging information about said data object; and periodically sending said logging information to a remote network location (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said logging information includes the network address information (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36);

wherein said logging information includes information about the individual who requested the data object (Misra Col. 2 In 12 – Col 3 36). Misra, however, does, as noted above.

47. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Robert and Misra in order to obtain greater security in the licensing of software in a more economical and more user-friendly manner.

Conclusion

48. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cristina O Sherr whose telephone number is 703-305-0625. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 to 5:00.

49. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell can be reached on 703-305-9768. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7687 for regular communications and 703-305-7687 for After Final communications.

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50. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

September 27, 2002



JAMES P. TRAMMELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3800

Attachment for PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier)
6/18/01

The below text replaces the pre-printed text under the heading, "Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes," on the back of the PTO-948 (Rev. 03/01, or earlier) form.

INFORMATION ON HOW TO EFFECT DRAWING CHANGES

1. Correction of Informalities -- 37 CFR 1.85

New corrected drawings must be filed with the changes incorporated therein. Identifying indicia, if provided, should include the title of the invention, inventor's name, and application number, or docket number (if any) if an application number has not been assigned to the application. If this information is provided, it must be placed on the front of each sheet and centered within the top margin. If corrected drawings are required in a Notice of Allowability (PTOL-37), the new drawings **MUST** be filed within the **THREE MONTH** shortened statutory period set for reply in the Notice of Allowability. Extensions of time may **NOT** be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b) for filing the corrected drawings after the mailing of a Notice of Allowability. The drawings should be filed as a separate paper with a transmittal letter addressed to the Official Draftsperson.

2. Corrections other than Informalities Noted by Draftsperson on form PTO-948.

All changes to the drawings, other than informalities noted by the Draftsperson, **MUST** be made in the same manner as above except that, normally, a highlighted (preferably red ink) sketch of the changes to be incorporated into the new drawings **MUST** be approved by the examiner before the application will be allowed. No changes will be permitted to be made, other than correction of informalities, unless the examiner has approved the proposed changes.

Timing of Corrections

Applicant is required to submit the drawing corrections within the time period set in the attached Office communication. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Failure to take corrective action within the set period will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application.